haif, but on the behalf of Henry Ward Beecher, and he wrote that biography for the benefit of the one as well as for the benefit of the one as well as for the benefit of the other, and when his labors closed he received his commendations. I suppose if to accomplish that and Air. Tilton had been called upon to write a flowing culory upon Judas iscarlot, he would have ince it, and that he would have received Mr. Beecher's thanks for so doing. Now the time has come when he must be blamed for the purpose of doubting Mr. Beecher, and as the proof now stands Mr. Beecher had as much responsibility in that matter as Mr. Tilton, and it it reflects upon once it equally reflects upon the other. Beecher will be held responsible as well as Mr. Tilton, and think that neither of them, under the circumstances, is to be held responsible. I think when Your Honor thinks of the object those parties had in view you will see it is improper evidence in this case and cannot be admitted under the circumstances.

Mr. Beecher Lithink when counsel for the defence

make objections that the ordinary
abould be used.

Mr. Fullerton—I shall not hesitate to make an
objection for Mr. Beecher's cenefit if the other side
besi'ate to do so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Evarts—Alter all, what you say in his favor
may not go very lar—

Mr. Fullerton—It may go far enough to reach

FULLERTON'S SPEECH was listened to with interest for the metemp-sychosis he gave Mrs. Woodhull, a honess with a purr to be extracted, and when he said that Tilton had undertaken a mutual work, for Mr. Beecher as well as himself, and had received his commendation, as would the life of Judas Iscariot, if written under the same circumstances, there

which wanted it in could not much lear the authorship of it; but the Judge continued his unirm course with all the Woodhull things.

"I think, sir, I must rule it out." Then followed a very quaint picture. Mr. Shearman, small and Hebraic of face, approached the blonde, flowing-haired Titon, and placed upon his knee a huge bound copy of the New York Herald. Titon bent over the volume to read, and it was remarked that his apostolic face, placed near the others, looked like some old plotures of the Phar-

isee asking "is this the Scripture?"

The reading of the Cleveland Convention letter
of Mr. Beecher by Judge Porter had a fine applicability to the present state of the Southern prob-lem and must have affected the jury with the general wisdom and magnanimity of his public viewa.

The introduction of such papers on both sides widen the subject matter and make this a trial of intellect and relative usefulness. It is already, before much of the country, a contest of minds rather than morals.

style much subdued, and with tremulous fingers uggesting his recent illness.

style much subdued, and with tremulous fingers suggesting his recent lilness.

THE CLEVELAND LETTER.

Mr. Evarts (to witness)—I hand you a copy of the Cleveland letter (referring to the file of the Herald). See if you can recognize the letter?

Witness—The letter is dated Peekskill, August 30, 1866, signed H. W. Beecher. I presume it is the Cleveland letter.

The Andge—Just look and see if you can recognize the sentiment or the argument?

Witness—I don't think there is a great deal or srgument in it.

Mr. Evarts—We object.

The Court—I think we will receive it.

Mr. Hoach—We except.

Mr. Moris—It will then be necessary for us to read this speedn of Mr. Beecher in reference to that letter, in the Academy of Music, retracting the whole letter. I had the pleasure of hearing it.

The Court—I hat wou't prove the general character of this letter.

Mr. Evarts—It won't come in as a rule of law.

The letter to the Soldlers and Sallors' Convention assembled at C eveland, addressed to General Slocum and others as a committee, was then read, it state that the writer (Mr. Beecher) could not atlend personally, but that his sympathies were with such a movement as that, whose object was the embracing of all the States in the federal reismons, system ginat our theory of government halmo place for a State except in the Union.

Mr. Porter read the letter, which has been already published, and it was put in evidence under the ruling of the Judge.

Mr. Beach—We shall claim—the right to put in Mr. Beecher's recantation of that letter.

The Court—That will wait till cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—We shall claim—the right to put in Mr. Beach—we shall claim—the right to the church after a Sunday morning service.

Mr. Evarts nere called for letters between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. It was supulated to inrinah them.

The Court—That will wait this reserved to the church after a Sunday morning service.

and Mrs. Tilton. It was supulated to iurnish them.

The cross-examination was then resumed.

Witness said:—I thought I knew Mr. Beecher and had become well acquainted with him before 1870; I found I was missaken; I became assistant editor in 1866; my intercourse with him was such as would lead him to suppose that he knew me very well; I think I became acquainted with Mr. Beecher when I was sixteen or seventeen years of age, or a little older; I think our acquainted bace began prior to my residence in Brookip.

Q. In what missner were you first acquainted with him? A. I used to go to his church, then I went to his Sunday school and taught there, and then I became associated with him in the Independent; in this way we became lamiliar.

Q. He was a man of maturity or life and repute when you became acquainted with him? A. I did not know his age then, and I do not know it at present; he is, I believe, between sixty and sixtyle; I don't think he had come to the maturity of his strength or repute.

O. was he a man of mature years and asspred.

the it don't think he had come to the maturity of its strength or repute.

Q. Was he a man of mature years and assured ame in his profession before the public? A. I

ame in his profession before the public? A. It regarded him as a man of great iame; he was large hearted, gay, companionable and winning; I looked upon him as a hig boy.

Q. Guileiess? A. No, sir.

Q. Does not that come within the disposition of boys? A. The craitest and liveliest persons I mow of are boys—newsboys, for instance.

Q. Do you not use the word in the sense of generosity? A. When I say he was a big boy he was full of bounces and goodiellowship; there were pertain things in his life that made him companionable to me, as I was little more than a boy at that time; I thought he was the

MOST CHARMING MAN

I ever saw.

MOST CHARMING MAN

I ever saw.

Q. Looking back on the years you remember him you think of him as the most charming man you ever saw? A. Yes; in early years Mr. Beecher was to me my man of all men.

Q. Lp to what period of your sequalintance with Mr. Beecher did you retain those opinions concerning him—those feelings toward him? A. As a boy I had not compared him with others; I loved him next to my lather, but as I mingled with the world I saw he was not the greatest man or the most brillant man in the world I lound other men his peers and superfors; as time rolled on and I grew older the nne gold of my idol dimmed.

Q. Did those successful rivals of Mr. Beecher come into companionship with him? A. I don't know to whom you refer in speaking of successful rivals.

come into companionship with him? A. I don't know to whom you reier in speaking of successini rivais.

Q. You have described them just now? A. When I came to know Mr. Charles Summer? regarded him intellectually and morally superior to Mr. Beecher; when I came to know MR. Hohace Greekley.

I pinced him at a consideratole height, morally and intellectually, above Mr. Beecher; Mr. Greeiey was a man who acted with the most inselfish devotion to the public good; i did not get so intimate with the others as with Mr. Beecher, with the exception of Mr. Greeiey.

Q. About the dates of the change which occurred in your regard of Mr. Beecher and when you game to look upon Mr. Greeiey and Mr. Summer with more esteem than Beecher had held in your estimation? A. I cannot tell the exact time, but my estimate of Mr. Beecher began to undergo a change in proportion as I enlarged my connections with public men; "There were brave men before Agamemmon;" This was a change winch was wrought by association with other men superior to Mr. Beecher in sentiments; it was imperceptioe in its progress, and began so long ago that I cannot lix the exact dute of the beginning.

Q. How early did there come to be any change in regard to your sentiments toward Mr. Beecher? A. I don't know that there was ever a break between Mr. Beecher and myself in consequence of political matters; I had reason to believe that he was very sore, however, in consequence of the comments I made op the Cleveland letter; I ceased to think of him, as I grew older,

not that I detared to think of him, as I grew older, as a

LRADER IN POLITICS OR RELIGION.

not that I dethroused him in any respect, or that he was less to me than he had been; I think this change was due to my growth in experience, as I saw more in other men; I had not any respect for Mr. Beecher in the betrayal of the republican party in 1885; I then formed the conclusion that Mr. Beecher was not so great a person either morally or intellectually; that feeling was incurred five or six years ago; I have a certain respect for Mr. Beecher's intellectual power now; I remember coming to the consideration of the concusion that Mr. Beecher nad got his intellectual growth, and was henceforth to detract in power.

power.

Q. that you ever overmatched Mr. Beecher in discussion at a missionary meeting? A. Whether I ever overmatched Mr. Beecher at a missionary meeting I am not able to state: my printed speech on that subject will speak for itself; it is easy to beat a man in truth; all I did toward the cleveland letter was simply to enter my project against the crime which that letter committed against linerty.

the crims which that letter community in the risk period of the period of the risk period of the risk period change at any time until 1870? A. We use always remained personal friends.

Q. During all this period what were Mr. Beecher's relations to you—were they as formerly or were they changed? A. They were friendly.

Q. Slate your personal relationship with Mr. Beecher from the time of your marriage? A. I was married in 1855, at Plymouth church, by Mr. Beecher.

Heacher.
Q. Where did you then reside? A. I resided at that time for a short period at the residence of my wile's mother—with Mrs. Morse, who was then Mrs. Renards—at No. 48 Livingston street.

Q. Where did you go when you removed from No. 48 Livingston street? A. We went to Oxford street, where we lived for several years; I don't remember how long we lived there.
Q. Is not Oxford street a greater distance from Mr. Beecher's house than Livingston street? A. Yes, sir.
Q. how, when was it that you moved away from Oxford street to your present house in Livingston oxford street to your present house in Livingston.

O'Tain.

Q. You moved into the house you now occupy?

I moved into my house that I had cought in a lingston street; that was, I believe, in 1866; bout the full of 1895.

Q. In the early years of your married life was fir, Heecher in the habit of coming to your house?

L. No. sir; he was not in the habit of coming to

A. No. sir; he was not in the habit of coming to my house.

Q. Were you and your wife in the habit of going frequently to his house in those early years of married hie? A. I was in the habit of going to Mr. Beecner's house, but my wife was shy and was not in the habit of visiting anywhere; in the early stages of my editorship of the Independent I went irequently to Mr. Beecner's nouse.

Q. Now did you during these earlier years of your acquaintance ever urge him to be more frequent in his visits to your house? A. I never urged him; when he called at my house I always asked him to come again.

in his visits to your house? A. I never urged him; when he called at my house I always asked him to come again.

Q. In inviting him to call at your house more frequently did you ever tell him that your wife had a great admiration for him? A. I never told him that; in those years sane regarded Mr. Beecher with sentiments of respect.

Q. Du you remember urging him to come to your house because of your wife's affection for him? A. I wanted him to come because he displayed more respect for me than for my wie; I asked him to come to my house as a guest.

Q. Did you not urge nim to visit you, to please your wife by coming to your house? A. I always thought that hour to ner was honor to me.

Q. Did you not say to him that the women in your house loved him dearly, and urge him to come? A. No, I don't remember that; I used to urge Mr. Beecher to come because Elizabeth always shared in anything I had; he used to be very irequently everywhere around with me, and I wanted him to come to my house; I don't think he was ever at my nouse in Oxford street.

Q. Now, after you leit Oxford street, and before 1868, did Mr. Beecher riequently visit your house?

A. Mr. Beecher visited my house more irequently.

Q. What was the period of your first prolonged lecturing tour and what was the date? A. My impression is that the time of my first prolonged lecturing tour and what was the date? A. My impression is that the time of my first prolonged lecture in the West was in 1864 or 1855. The winter of 1871-72 was the last lecture tour i made. From 1864 to 1872 I had this employment a part of the year.

Q. Now, in reference to that employment, was

1864 to 1872 I had this employment a part of the year.

Q. Now, in reference to that employment, was that a subject of conversation between Mr. Beecher and yourself? A. I do not remember ever having talked to him in reference to my lecturings; it does not come into my mind at present that lever did.

Q. Do you not recoilect having requested Mr. Beecher to call on your wise during your absence on those lecturing tours? A. I don't remember having ever asked him to call on my wife in my absence; it was the nabit of my wife in her letters 40 me to mention his visits; I never asked him to call on my wife after the Cleveland letter year; my last visit to Mr. Beecher's nouse was when our army was at Bincensburg; I may have been there since, but if have I don't remember it; I stayed away at that time owing to some feeling on Mrs. Beecher's part toward me; my visit and recoilection of

Beecher's part toward me; my visit and recollection of

THE BATTLE OF BLADENSRURG

was on the occasion of a great service which I rendered him—at least he so overestimated the service; my purpose in performing that service was not only friendly but affectionale; i have always regarder it so; he told me then that I had saved a member of his lamily from destruction.

Q. Had this service to which you refer relation to his son? A. In accordance with the rilings of the Court in the matter of mentioning the names of a third person I have studiously avoided mention of names, but if you evoke the question I will answer it.

Mr. Evarts—I revoke my questions, sir, that I have asked.

have asked.
The Court explained that the witness used the The Court explained that the witness used the word "evoke" not "revoke."

The counsel then asked the question, Was it in relation to his son in the army?

The witness replied that it was in reference to "his son out of the army," which remark elicited laughter among a few of the visitors who comprehended the force of the answer.

Counsel then questioned the witness concerning the portrait which he had had painted of Mr. Beecher.

In the fall of 1888; it was fluished in the spring of 1869.

Q. Did you propose to him that he should allow you to have his portrait painted? A. I told him I wanted the portraits of a few of my personal risends—of men who were connected with the cause of theory; I told him I wanted the portraits of Horace Greeley, Wendell Philips, Charles Sumner and Henry Ward Beecher.

Q. You had been promised to get the others to sit for portraits, but didn't succeed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember when that portrait of Mr. Beccher was sent to Mr. Moulton's house? A. I do not remember the date; the receipt read, from Mr. Page, the artist who painted it, for \$500, is correct; it was sent to Moulton's house in the summer of 1870.

Q. Now, prior to July 1, 1870, had you observed any difference in the relation between Mr. Heecher and your wise? A. No. Sir.

Q. Now, prior to July 1, 1870, had you observed any difference in the relation between Mr. Beecher and your wief A. No. Sir.

Q. With regard to Mr. Moulton, how confidential and intimate were your habits with him generally before this controversy? A. We had been intimate iriends for many years, and I considered him a good man, and he was much beloved by me; his disposition toward me was of the same character; that regard began in boyhood and continues up to the present time.

Q. With regard to amusements, what were your habits—did you go together? A. Yes; we need to go dishing at times and went to places of amusement, such as the theatre, the opera; but if you mean to imply that we played cards or oilliards, 1 can say that we never played; after the desiruction of my home I was frequently at his house and took my meals there; there was no man among my friends on whose opinion I could so confidently and admeals there: there was no man among my friends on whose opinion I could so confidently and ad-vantageously rely and in whom I could repose confidence as in Francis D. Monton; I think he is the successor of Sir Pailip Sychey.

When Tilton compared Moulton to Sir Philip

Sydney there was a true touch of the old-fashioned littonism and the audience smiled slightly. Somebody said that there was this difference;

Somebody said that there was this difference:—
Sydney would not take a drink from a wounded
soldier; Moulton might. This tribute to the
"mutual friend" nearly closed the day.

Mr. Evarts, at this point, asked Mr. Morris for
certain letters written by Mrs. Thiron to the witness, that he might take them home and save
time to the Court to-morrow.

Mr. Morris objected to the surrender of the letters for the night, and said that the counsel could
see them in the Court in the morning.

Mr. Evarts then offered the letters bearing date
of February 3, 20 and 26, 1868, to the witness for
identification. Mr. Tilton recognized the manuscript, and, it being five minutes airer four o'clock,
the proceedings terminated for the day, Judge
Neilson saying. "The uniform plan is for the jurors
to pass out first, and in the meantime gentlemen
will retain their seats." The Court was then adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

A SUGGESTION TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

JANUARY, 30, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I have read, with equal surprise and approval. your cold and timely advice to President Grant to fill the measure of his lame by a timely and much desired resignation of the office he holds and does

desired resignation of the office he holds and does not fill.

I have a suggestion to make in that connection, which, perhaps, may facilitate the matter.

English chancelors and United States judges, when they resign, are allowed pensions—i.e., money—to an mount sufficient to prevent their leeding the pinchings of want, even when they have already grown rich modiles. Let the Congress of the United States forthwith provide for a retiring pension for the President of \$25,000 a year for hie, with a provision that no repeal of the act shall deprive any President who has resigned of the right to draw his pension during his natural life. It is apparent how persuasively and beneficially such an enactment might work in connection with your previous suggestions.

X. X.

A BETTING LAW SUIT.

ACTION TO RECOVER A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND AS A WAGER ON FREMONT'S POLITICAL

CHANCES IN 1856.
MILFORD, Pa., Feb. 3, 1875. Milford, Pa., Feb. 3, 1875.

A lawsuit, growing out of a cet made during the Buchansu-Fremont Presidential campaign. has been brought in this county by one of the parties to the bet, and will come up in an early session of the county courts. Major Colvin L. Seymour, being confident that his candidate, Freseymour, being connecent that his candidate, Fremont, was to be the winning man, offered to bet several hundred acres of land he owned in Shohola township against an equal number of acres upon that result. Abranam Westiall, a democrat took up the offer, and the two made out the deeds of their respective properties, and piaced them in the hands of Daniel A. Van Anken, the District Attorney of the county. Buchanam being elected Van Auken gave westiall the deed for Mr. Seymour's property, according to the agreement. Since that time the whole section of country around the tract has become celebrated for its quarries of bine stone, several large corporations operating at different points between Port Jervis and Shohola. The tract is now very valuable, although it was originally purenased at a tax sale for \$7. It is at present in possession of the Pike county Court, and rival companies are trying to get the land, large prices being offered for it. Aff. Seymour, claiming that the whole transaction between himself and Mr. Westiall was illegal, betting on elections being against the laws of Pennsylvania, and toat no title ever passed from him to Mr. Westiall, brings suit to recover the land. As \$15,000 or \$20,000 are involved in the result, it is awaited with great interest. The suit will be on the calendar of the May term. mont, was to be the winning man, offered to bet

## DON CARLOS.

The Spanish Pretender Interviewed by a Herald Correspondent.

His Opinions of the Republic, the Monarchy and the Revolution.

"My Poor Little Cousin Alfonso."

A THREE MONTHS THRONE.

"A Tool in the Hands of the Man Who Betrayed and Slandered His Mother."

THE POPE WILL RECOGNIZE THE NEW KING.

The Carlist Position in the Field Quite Hopeful.

BAYONNE, Jan. 12, 1875. I found Den Carlos in a very good humor. He ad just returned to Durango from a two weeks' tour through Guipuzcoa and Biscay, having everywhere received—especially since the pronunciamente in favor of Don Alfonso—the most enthusiastic reception from the people. He had been continually greated with cries of "Viva Carlos," "Septimo," "Viva ci Roi," "Abajo Doa Micane"

ceived the "Almanach de Gotha," for ne was looking through it, evidently much amused. He asked me if I had seen it, and upon my replying in the negative, turned to page 576 and handed it to me. I took it and reau:-Espagne (République)-Le gouvernement du Maréchal Serrano, Duc de la Torre, a été re-connu par les grandes puissances d'Europe à la suite de l'initiative prise par l'Empire Allemana

at mots d'Aout, 1874.

"The 'Almanach de Gotha' is getting jocular in its old age," I observed.

"Yes," he replied; "not to say satirical. This will be an agreeable page for the diplomatists of Europe to refer to during the year 1875. I have no doubt that the diplomatists of Germany, France and England especially will cut out this leaf and paste it up on their writing desks to remind them during the coming year of their exceeding great astuteness and loresight. What a satire on modern diplomacy. It will teach them, perhaps, to let the affairs of Spain alone in future and allow THE MONARCHY UNDER ALFONSO.

The conversation then naturally turned upon the great event of the day, the pronunciamento in layer of Don Alfonso, and he seked me what I thought of it. I replied that it changed the political situation of affairs very much, and so far as I could judge the change would be unfavorable A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

the contrary, rather favorable than otherwise. Up to the present we have had our enemies united, presenting a solid front. Now we will have them divided. The revolutionists, finding it impossible to resist us with the flag of the revolution, have at last decided to take shelter beneath that of the monarchy as their last, their only hope. It is only a trap—a snare into which they hope to decoy the people. But it will prove as useless as everything else they have hitherto done to arrest our progress. The Spanish people, who are only yearning for the return of their legitimate king, will not be

ocasily deceived,
"MY POOR LITTLE COUSIN ALPONSO."

Of course, I regret exceedingly that my poor little cousin, Don Alfonso, whom I respect and love very much, should allow himself to become a tool in the hands of the same men who betrayed, siangered, insulted and rageous manner. A man-a prince-can forget offences against himself, but it is hard to understand how he can forgive insults against his self to be set up against me, the head of his fam-ily, for the accomplishment of a great wrong. But I cannot help it. I was

IN THE FIELD FIRST.

I am at the head of a well disciplined and victorious army. I cannot forget its devotion, its bravery, its abnegation and iorittude under the most trying circumstances. I cannot forget the blood that has been shed, which has consecrated my cause, and I cannot consent that all this should go for nothing simply because my adversaries, finding my power daily increasing, nope, as a last resort, to bar my progress to the throne by plac-ing my little cousin upon it. The fight must go on against his government as against that of Ser-

"Do you not regard him as a more formidable adversary than Serrano?" I asked.

THE MEN BERIND HIM.

"I do not regard him as an adversary at all," he replied. "It is the men behind him that use him for a shield who are my adversaries, and these are the same men I have always been consbating. I have precisely the same enemies to deal with I had before, and this is why I do not look upon the political situation as materially changed. I regard this attempt to set up Don Alfonso simply as a sort of homage paid to myself, as well as to the monarchical aspirations of the Spanish people. He is a member of my family, and the revolutionists fluding the legitimate monarchy inevitable oppose to it the illegitimate monarchy as a last resort. It will be a useless attempt. When the two are brought into collision the weaker must give way, and there can be little REPUBLICANS OR REVOLUTION ?

I asked nim if he referred particularly to the republicans when he spoke of the revolutionists?
"No." ne said. "The revolutionists in Spain are very different from what they are in other countries. To tell the truth, they are a very small class. Unlike the revolutionists, of France, they are not among the laboring classes, the mechanics and artisans, the people in short. In the whole history of Spain the people have never revolted: the people have never overturned thrones and governments. It has always been the army. But the army, owing to its discipline, to the fear of punishment in case of disobedience, becomes an instrument in the hands of a few men-its generals. These are the men who have lways revolted against the sovereign power: these are the men who have always forced pro-nunciamentos upon the army, and these men are

nunciamentos upon the army, and these men are the real ravolutionists of Spaid. A handful of ambitious, wicked, shallow creatures, without conscience as they are without patriotism, it is they who have plunged the country into its present deplorable condition.

"With the army which they commanded to defend the country against the foreigner and not to plunged it into civil war they seize by surprise and treason the symbols of government which the people have learned to respect and obey, and use its powerful, aimost irresistiche, machinery with that of the army to bind the people hand and loot and keep them down. Conspirators by instinct, they conspire to overthrow the existing government, whatever it may be, and when they have succeeded in their latal work then commence conspiring against each other. Within the last seven years they have overthrown tour successive governments that their own hands had set up. Is it to be suppresed that they will make an exception in favor o. Don Allone?

"During the last iew months they would seem to have made a truce among themselves in the hope or being able to crush me, their common enemy, but now that some of them have evidently out-

witted the others, and thus succeeded in proclaiming Bon Alfonso, the war of conspiracy, of piot and counterplot will commence more bitter than ever. The new government will be attacked on all sides. Turee-lourths of the men who are now in place and power are men who aided and abetred in overturowing Isabells, men who have now in place and power are men who aided and abetred in overturowing Isabells, men who insuited and reviled her in the grossest and most outrageous manner, who went so lar as to cast a fout slander on the birth of Don Alfonso himself. These men know what mercr they will have to expect AT THE HANDS OF ISABELLA'S SON and they will secretly plot against him. You will see them clustering about nith, fawning upon him, fastering him, kissing his band, while at the same time doing all in their power to undermine him, while secretly plotting treason against his government, as hey have plotted against every other. He will have not only to deal with me, but with the very men who have placed him upon the throne, and who have placed him there simply because he was the most formidable obstacle they could find, as they shough, to stop my advance. I leave it to any caudid mind to consider whener a government, under such circumstances, can offer any serious guarantee of stability. I will venture to predict that before time."

THE FINANCIAL FOSITION OF THE CROWN.

stability. I will venture to predict that before three months Don Alfonso's throne will be totterling."

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CROWN.

TO my question as to whether Don Alfonso would be able to raise money to continue the war, when Serrano would not have been able to do so, he replied that Serrano had always been able to raise money. "Berrano," he said, "never lacked money, It ending the war had been a simple question of money, Serrano might have assumple question of money, Serrano might have done it. It is possible Don Alfonso's government will have even more money than Serrano. But that will not suffice, What they really need is unity, and that they will never have. There is another thing to be considered, we have not much money, it is true; but then a little with us goes a long way. We have learned in the bitter school of poverty the necessity of economy. A tranc buys as much for us as ten does for our enemies. This is a fact which capitallists who lend money to the Madrid government should bear in mind. I am very curious to learn what has become of the twenty millions Serrano obtained just before his overthrow."

"It is my opinion," I said, "that if Serrano had attacked Estella and been repulsed, as he was at Abutzuza, he could never have commenced again, and that you would have been in Madrid a month after. But is not the case very different with Don Alfonso? Can he not recommence twenty times if beaten? Supposing he be unable to take Estella, a supposition. I think, very probable, can he not hem you into the lour provinces, hold you there for months, until the people become tired, the army discontenied, and the country exhausted Will it not become a simple question of endurance where the chances would so on the side of the sironger? Serrano, it is true, was obliged to take the offensive or fall, because his only futle to power! Will into the suffice of the simple question of endurance where the chances would so on the side of the sironger? Serrano, it is true, was obliged to take the offensive or f

Alionso a very different title to power? Will it not suffice it he simply acts on the delensive and the you out?"

"The new government will be, as I have already explained, sapped, undermined and betraved by the very men who have set it up. As to surrounding its, hemming us in and simply exmansting us, to annot be done. The war bas been going on now for two years, and the country shows signs neither of exhaustion nor discontent. Provisious are cheaper north than they are south of the Ebro. Year aster year the country produces enough to support the army. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary the people show no signs of discontent. You yourself will be able to judge of this. It will os as necessary for the new government to take the offensive as it was for the old. The country will not support the present great army in idieness very long. The ourdan would soon become too great to be borne. The people want peace and are at heart not opposed to one, whereas the people of the provinces, rude and bardy mountaineers, love war and delight in it. Besides,

If OUR EMMIES DO NOT TARE THE OFFENSIVE, we will. We will renew the attack upon Bilbao and Irun. We will take Hernour; Pampeiuna, in not soon relieved, will fall. We will send expeditions into Castile and the Asturias. They will be obliged to attack us in positions of our own choosing; positions which are impreenable and against which they must simply exhaust themselves in vain. Besides it must be borne in mind that the majority of the Spanish people are Carlist at heart, and if once they were irred iron the military tyrampy which binds and gags them, from the despotism of the handlui of adventurers who have usurped the government, will open their arms to me. Our enemies will now, of course, try to corrupt my generals and to concluste the people. They will offer the provinces their floeros, and do all that bribery and corruption can do to shake the rifielity. But i do not apprehend the shiphest dauger from these means. You must have observed your received

I asked him into which scale he thought the influence of the Pope and the upper ciergy would be cast.

"Undoubtedly with the new government," he replied. "His Holiness, Plus IX., will recognize the new government as he recognized that of Napoleon, as he would recognize me did I arrive at the throne, as he would recognize any other de facto government. The Pope has only the interests of the Churca in view, and mere political considerations are with him of secondary importance."

NOT AT ALL UNEASY.

"Everything considered, Str." I said, "you do not seem to apprenend much danger from the change of government at Madrid."

"Oh, mon Dieut since I have taken the field I have seen three governments crumble before me—the monarchy of Amadeo, the Republic of Casteiar and the dictature of Marshal Serrano. There is no reason why a fourth should give me any uneasiness. I have got used to it by this time. The legitimacy is a rock against which the waves of revolution will dash in vain."

CORROBORATED BY FACTS.

I can fully corroborate all that Don Carlos said in the above conversation relating to the plentisidness of provisions, the enthusiasm of the people.

I can fully corroborate all that Don Carlos said in the above conversation relating to the plenticulness of provisions, the enthusiasm of the people, and especially the indifference with which they received the news of the proclaiming of Don Allonso. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, I can assert from actual observation there has bitherto been no signs of discontent in the provinces. Everywhere not only officers but simple travellers in civilians' clothes will be greeted with cries of "Viba Carlos septimo," when there would not be the sightest reason for such manifestations unless they were sincere.

As regards the advent of Don Alfonso to the throne the people do not yet see any difference between him and Serrano, and it is my opinion they will not for some months to come. They are not sufficiently versed in politics for that. The difference is very great, nevertheless, unless, indeed, it should turn out as Don Carlos predicts, that Don Allonso will be betrayed by the very men who have placed him on the throne. I do not believe there will be any defections in the Carlist army; that the simple accession of Don Allonso will discourage the Carlists or that any offer or compromise will induce them to lay down their arms.

In my opinion it will become a simple question

Carlist army, that the simple accession of Don Alfonso will discourage the Carlists or that any offer of compromise will induce them to lay down their arms.

In my opiniou it will become a simple question of endurance, and not for a long time yet will the provinces discover whether the government of Don Alfonso pessesses a greater power of resistance than that of Marshal Serrano. If in a year or eighteen months they have not made any progress; if they have not crossed the Ebro, taken Pampelana, or Bibao, or Irun; if Don Alfonso's government seems to be gathering strength and striking its roots into the other parts of Sparm, they will undonbtedly abandon the struggle as hopoless, but not till then.

Economic Considerations.

With regard to the price of provisions in the Carlist country, i will relate a fact that came to my knowledge when in Estella a lew days ago. Sesma is a little village south of Estella, justification in the lines of the inderial army. Several contributions had been levied upon it, until at last the provisions of the place were completely exhausted. Still inother contribution was levied, and the poor villagers had to send abroad and buy the supplies. For this purpose they chose the principal man of the place, who happens to be a brother of the Carlist General Perulia. He looked about him and found that provisions cost within the Carlist country just half as much as within the Perulial hines, and, therefore, came to Estella to buy the required amount. He represented that the innabitants of the village were all carlists and that they would octumed if not allowed to bly provisions wherever they could get them change; and thus actually succeeded in not allowed to bly provisions wherever they could get them change; and thus actually succeeded in the sating permission to buy provisions in Estella for the supply of the liberal army.

The Carlists and that they would octumed if not allowed to buy the required amount. He represented that the final result and can testify that no arm in the world is sup

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JERSEY.

VILLAGE THREATENED WITE DESTRUCTION-SAVED IT TRENTON FIREMEN.

Testerday forecon a message was received in Trenton, N. J., fren a smail village carled Yardiey-ville, about six miles distant, giving the starting intelligence that the latter place was in fames and asking for accor. Three fire companies—the Good Will, buton and Harmony—at once repaired to the scene, and in a short time after their strival succeeded in staying the progress of the destructive cloment. The reatest consternation took hold of the scare villagers, and hundreds of people from the adject the reatest consternation focked to the scene to render assistance. Inc fire originated in a frame building called the Continental Hotel and was confined to that a lew contiguous wooden structures. He hotel was completely demodished. The loss i estimated at about \$15,000, and is nearly covered by insurance. A defective fine was the cause. The audierers are Aron Siack, John R. Bitling, Schard Clayton and Nicholson.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

RAILEOAD KILLED-SEVERAL OTHERS PROBA-BLY FATALLY INJURED-HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE BAILBOADS THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND FROM THE LATE STORM.

Near Norwood station, on the Hempstead branch of the Southern Railroad, about midway between Valley Stream and Hempstead village, is a sluiceway through the embankment, on which the track is laid, through which water is carried from the upper to the lower side by means of a would be entailed by the construction of stone culverts. In the rain storm of Wednesday, which raged with great severity in the afternoon on the south side of Long Island, heavy bodies of water collected at various points, the ice and the frozen condition of the ground preventing its flowing off in its natura channels, and one of these bodies of water caused the sewer pipe being of insufficient capacity to carry it off. As soon as the fact was ascertained of party of trackmen were sent to repair damages and the break was, as supposed, put in a condi

This very spot, however, was the scene of a terrible accident in the evening—a crash and an explosion, involving the loss of four, and perhaps six, lives, the wounding of a number of persons and the complete wreck of a locomotive, a tender and a passenger car.

In anticipation of the arrival of the seven o'clock train from New York at Valley Stream,

where passengers change to the Hempstead train, Mr. John J. Barr, the Assistant Superintendent for the Southern Railroad, to make sure that the track was in proper condition, ran the train over the road to Hempstead village, no persons but employes being on board, viz.:—Eli Thorpe, road-master; D. Rancour, conductor; James Scott, en-gineer; Barney Callaban, fireman; Benjamin Carman, brakeman, and two trackmen, beside Mr. Barr himself. Upon arriving at the point of the previous "wasa," near Norwood, it was noticed that a large body of water had backed up on the upper side of the track; but the water was discharging through the sewer pipe, the embankment appeared to be entirely secure, and the train passed over it is aslety, proceeding to Hempstead.

After a delay of only a few minutes the party started to return to Valley Stream; backing the train down, the passenger car thus being in advance of the tender and engine. The engine was what is known as a "double-ender," and calculated to run either lorward or backward with equal facility. Mr. Barr was seated in the forward part of the car, and the other employes were either on or near the engine. He thinks that a speed of about twenty-five miles an hour had been attained, when suddenly, at the point indicated, no feit the car descending and instinctively braced himself to meet a shock. In an instant afterward ne heard an explosion and immediately lost all consciousness. The car had run into an immenaguily, cut by the rushing water, some twelve need in depth and forty or fifty feet in length; the tender had followed; the engine had toppled over and crashed through to the water, in sudden contact with which rhe boiler had expicted, carrying death on every side, and blowing the car as well as the engine itself into a million of fragments. The engineer was blowd fitty or sixty feet away, where his dead body was subsequently lound horroly mutilated. The roadmaster, the fireman and the urakeman were also mistantly killed—the former at the time being in the car with Barr, and the latter two at their posts of duty. The conductor was buried under the debths and dreadmily injured; one of the trackmen was horr nearly as bad, and the other was severely bruised.

the debris and dreaduily injured; one of the trackmen was hurt nearly as bad, and the other was soverely ornised.

The escape of Superintendent Barr from instant death appears almost miraculous. He remained insensible for several minutes, and upon reviving found himself partly in the rushing water and bleeding profusely from wounds in his nead. He extricated himself as soon as possible, and half ollinded began groping in the pitcay darkness in search of his companions. The first man he found was one of the trackmen, whom he assisted out, and, finding that he was not badly hurt, despatched him for assistance. The cries of the conductor next attracted als attention. He had great difficulty in rescaing him, working without help, but at last freed him from the wreck and laid him upon the embankment. The other trackman was in even a worse position than the conductor, and Barr found it impossible to release him, though working faithfully to do so and urged to exertion by the pittul appeals of the suffering man, wangs to his middle in the chilling flood. Finding it impossible to release this man, Barr concluded it best to remove the conductor to a more comfortable place, and taking him upon his back carried him to a house nearly half a mile distant, where he was received and seene of the wreck, where by this time help had arrived, and under his direction he wounded trackman was released and the bodies of those killed were recovered. Barr thinks he was at work at the wreck nearly an hour before he had any assistance. The casualtes were then found to be as follows:—

Instantil killed—Eli Thorpe, road master;

to be as follows:—
Instanti, killed—Eli Thorpe, road master;
James Scott, engineer; Barney Callaban, fireman;
Benjamin Cowan, brakeman.
Probabi; latally wounded—D. Rancour, conductor (since reported dead); a trackman named
Parsons.
Severely bruised—John I. Barr, assistant superintendent; a trackman, name unknown. Mr.

Severely bruised—John I. Barr, assistant superintendent: a trackman, name unknown. Air.
Barr's body is aimost covered with bruises, and
he received several severe knocks on the head,
he was about his business to day, however, as
usual.

The men killed were all old employes on the
road, and all, with the exception of Calishan, were
married and leave lamnites.

The report of the explosion of the engine boiler
was heard at Garden City, about four miles distant, although the cause was not known there
untilyesterday marning. Workmen are now busily
engaged in clearing away the wreck of the train
and in repair int the track.

Coroner Hicks, of Hempstead, took charge of
the bodies, and will probably hold an inquest today.

The residents in the neighborhood of the
disaster, when they became informed of it,
hurried to the scene, and did everything in
their power to alleviate suffering and care for the
dead. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged
by the company's officers.

GREAT DAMAGE TO ALL THE LONG ISLAND BAIL-BOADS.

Although no loss of lile occurred on the Long Island Railroad the damage done to the roadbed and culverts by the storm will no doubt amount to many thousand dollars, and cause considerable detention of travel, especially on the local trains, Along the line of the main road the track was in many places submerged with water, and sand was was especially the case between Mineola and Hicks-ville, and the impediment in consequence was so great that it was impossible for the four-o'clock express train for Greenport and the five and six P. M. trains for Port Jefferson to proceed further than Mineola on Wednesday evening, the eastern bound passengers being obliged to find shelter for the night at the single hotel and in the cars. So deep was the water in and about the depot at Mineola that the lady passengers were obliged to be carried by the train hands from the cars to the depot.

Mineola that the lady passengers were obliged to be carried by the train hands from the cars to the depot.

The mail train from Greenport did not reach Hunter's point, where it was due at half-past six P. M. nuttl one o'clock yesterday morning. Just as the train had passed the culvert, about one mile west of licksville, the bridge was carried away, leaving an open space of about sixty feet in length by twelve leet deep, and yesterday passingers were transferred at this point. A large force of men were busily engaged in repairing the road and trains will be running regularly again by this evening.

Between Deer Park and Brentwood the track and roadbed were also badly washed. On the Port Jefferson branch, near St. Johnsland, the track was covered with earth to the depth of two feet for a distance of about 500 yards, and it will take several days to remove it.

On the korkaway branch of the Long Island road about seventy leet of the track was swept away near Springfield. Superintendent Miliora and Master Mechanic Thompson were out all night with large gangs of men engaged in making repairs, and the road and all its branches will be put in order again as soon as possible.

On Stewart's Central Railroad the track was washed badly in a number of places, especially at East Meadow Brook. Superintendent Baxter, as soon as the storm abated, went out with a construction train and a large number of indorers, and oy minnight had the track ready for the running of trains with the usual regularity. No damage was done on eitner the Flushing or North Shore road, and trains were run with intile interruption on the Southern road.

Yesterday alternoon the tide in the East River was so low that teams could not lain at the Thirty-fourth street lerry, Hunter's Point, from the boats. On the north side of the island much damage was done by the torrents of water that poured down from the hillsides, and it is understood that a great amount of standing timber has been uprooted.

## FLEETWOOD PARK.

The trotting race to sleighs announced to come of yesterday afternoon, at Fleetwood Park, did not take place. The track was in magnificent order for sleighing, the surface being coated with a layer of smooth ice. No reason was assigned for the postponement. LOST, BUT FOUND

Recovery of a Child Stolen Seven Months Ago.

The Little One Discovered in a Shanty at Greenpoint, L I.

About three years ago Mrs. Harries Evans, a widow lady, residing in this city, placed her infans son, then six months old, in the care of a Mrs. Wickens, residing in Forty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue, with the understanding that her daughter, Mrs. Fanny Wemple, who had recently been delivered of a child, which had died, should nurse him. For this service Mrs. Evans agreed to pay \$25 per month. The child was lett with these people for nearly two years, the board money being always punctually paid. When Mrs. Evans desired to take her child away and keep him under her own care Mrs. Wickens and her daugh. ter refused to give him up. Legal proceedings were taken and the case brought to trial, when a were taken and the case brought to trial, when a defence was set up that the child in question was not Mrs. Evans, but some other, and that Mrs. Evans, child had died. The result of the trial was that an order was issued for the deliver; of the, child, which was then in the Sheitering Arms, to Mrs. Evans. Before Mrs. Evans, however, could obtain possession of her little son Mrs. Wickens presented at the institution named what purported to be an order for the surrender of the child was upon this order delivered up, and by Mrs. Wickens taken away. Snortly after their departure the mother called for her child, and was horror-stricken to find he had been given over to the very person from whom she most wished to secure it. An investigation of the matter ensued, when it was discovered that the order on which the little fellow had been discharged from Sheltering Arms was

A folicity, named Thomas Pisher, was called in, and at once instituted inquiries as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Wickens and her daughter, Mrs. Fanny Wemple. After some search he discovered that they had fied to Canada. He accordingly went in purply and on the libert went in purply went in pu ingly went in pursuit, and, on the 7th of August last, he found them at St. Catharines, Mrs. Wick-ens having assumed the alias of Mrs. Edward Gon-zard and her daughter that of Fanny Pendeld. The child was with them. They were arrested and brought before the magistrate, but could not be held under the extradition laws. These are the women who, it will be remembered, were re-

"CHARLET ROSS,"
the little boy Evaus resembling him somewhat the little boy Evans resembling him somewhat in appearance. After their release they were lost sight of by the detective, but he susequently traced them to Buffalo, where they resided ten days in the house of a Mrs. Wright. By some means, however, they discovered the detective was after them and gave him the slip one night and went to Mechanicaville, near Saratoga. They were tracked to this place, but before they could be overtaken they again left, this time coming to New York, where they were lost sight of. About ten days ago the trail was recovered, and it was found that Mrs. Wickens was in the habit of visiting a nouse on Sixth avenue, near Forty-third

ten days ago the trail was recovered, and it was found that Mrs. Wickens was in the habit of visiting a house on Sixth avenue, near Forty-third street. She was accordingly "snadowed" until her residence was discovered, which was lound to be in Jorsey City. Her daughter was with her, but not the child. Both women were watened day and night with a view to discover the hiding place of the hitle boy, but without success until wednesday hist, when the elder of the two women was followed to Greenpoint, L. I. On her arrival there she paid a visit to a diapidated sonainy, occupied by an old woman named Mc Donohue, on the outskirts of the town, where she spent some time. The detective, feeling assured that he had at last tracked his game, silowed her to depart, not then entered the shantly.

Finning The Child Asserp on a trunk in one corner, rolled up in a flithy old quit. He recognized the child at once from the likeness to the photograph which he had in his possession. Mrs. McDonohue, when questioner as to how she became possessed of the child, said that it had been brought there late one night about a moath age by a woman whom she did not know, and was said she had been classed by her husband, who wanted to take her child from her. She asked to be allowed to leave the child with her for a week or two, promising to pay for its keeping. She had, however, received no money as yet. The woman who had left the child, she said, had made two visits to her shanty, once during the night and the other time before daylight in the morning. This latter proceeding somewhat aroused her suspicions, and she asked for why she paid them see early a visit. To this the woman replied that she was alraid of walking through the streets of New York by davight. The child had Mrs. McDonohue said, been visited twice also by a man mamed J. W. Judd, of No. 1,395 Thard avenue, wno said that if any one was affected the life of the child or if anytoing was wasted for it to at once let him know. This was all Mrs. McDonohue knew in regret to the child.

of New York by davight. The child had Mrs. McDonohue said, been visited twiod also by a man named J. W. Judd, of No. 1,395 Third avenue, who said that if any one asked for the child or if appendix asked for the child or if to at once let him know. This was all Mrs. McDonohue knew in regard to the child. The detective wanted to bring the child to kew York on Wednesday eight, but the old woman objected. Her son, who ctime in while the conversation was going on, also refused to give up the child, out consented to take it and go with the detective to the police station. There the Captain refused to take any part in the matter, but advised McDonohue no! to give up the boy. The detective, not having any warrant with aim, was powerless to act, but determine! to

WATCH AND WAIT.

In the menatime he sent to New York to the Sheriff's office for the warrant the Sheriff held for the securing of the calld. Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff McGonegal went over to the Greenpoint shinty and joined Detective Fisher; but still he had not the necessary papers with him to obtain possession of the child. Young McDonohue, however, was persuaded to come ters, before Superintendent Walling, when he consented to give up the child. He was then allowed to leave, it being clearly seen that he had no connection with the forcible detection of the boy was the mechanical to receive him, and wao was in an estacy of joy at the recovery of her child.

As the boy was taken thus the forcible detection of the Sheriff's private office. This rumor quickly spread, and in a very lew inhultes the new Court House was filled with a carrous crowd of people, anxious to caten a signt of

The Long Lost child.

Their curiosity was, of course, disappointed. Little Willie Evans is a bright, sturdy-looking that field with a carrous crowd of people, anxious to caten a signt of

The Long Lost child.

The motive of these women in

Court.

The motive of these women in abducting the boy is said to have been a desire to secure from the mother a large sum of money for his returnative knowing her to be in good circlumstances.

Mrs. Wickens is respectably connected, but hes daughter. Mrs. Weinje, is said to bear a rather respectable of the connected of the security of the connected of the conn

rs. Wickens formerly kept a boarding house as WOMAN SUFFRAGE

ADVOCATES OF WOMAN'S POLITICAL RIGHTS

COUNCIL.

The New York Woman Suffrage Sectory, which Mrs. Clemence C. Lozier, M. D., is Preside beid its regular monthly meeting at No. 361 W. Thirty-tourth street last evening. After the reing of the minutes Mrs. Little D. Blake submitted to the following programmers.

ing of the minutes Mrs. Little D. Blake submitted the following resolutions, which had been approved by the Executive Committee:—

Resolved, That this society has beard with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Martha U. Wright, is Aubian N. Y. President of the National Woman Sulfrage Society For twenty-five years Mrs. Wright was an earliest adversary for twenty-five years Mrs. Wright was an earliest adversary for twenty-five years Mrs. Wright was an earliest adversary for twenty-five years Mrs. British the following the five death of Gerit Smith the friend chasm in our ranks which cannot easily be filled.

Resolved, finat in the death of Gerit Smith the friend of woman sulfrage throughout the country have sus tained an irreparable loss and that this society desires it said its tribute of respect to the many that have aiready been laid on his grave.

Mrs. Blake then referred to the company Cannas

Mrs. Blake then referred to the coming Center nial of the nation, and arged that woman, in he existing political condition, could not consistently take part therein. She offered the following resolution:—

resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this society do hereby pledge themselves not to aid in any way, either by their labor or their money, the proposed celebration of the centennia of the independence at the men of this sation, unless before the Fourth of July, 1876, the women of the lamusitation guarantees their political freedom.

The resolutions were adopted, and Dr. Hallock then delivered a abert address on the difficulties which the advocates of this reform had met with, which was tollowed by a rampling debate, and the meeting adjourned.